



GRANGE-OVER-SANDS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1970



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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Divisional Health Office,
Brogden Street,
Ulverston.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Grange-over-Sands Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health for the year 1970.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in acres)	1,883
Population - Census 1961	3,125
- Registrar General's Estimate of home population, mid 1970	3,290
Number of inhabited dwellings	1,429
Rateable Value	£163,148
Sum represented by a penny rate	£631.15.7d.

The Urban District of Grange-over-Sands is situated on the northern shore of the estuary of the River Kent which forms part of Morecambe Bay. It is a residential town and holiday resort.

VITAL STATISTICS

The principal vital statistics for 1970 and for the preceding five years are given on page two.

21 live births were registered; 10 males of which 1 was illegitimate, and 11 females of which 2 were illegitimate.

Approximately 85% of deaths were in persons of 65 years of age and over. The main causes of death were:- Diseases of the Heart and Circulation 31, Vascular lesions of nervous system 19, and Malignant Growths 10.

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Infant Mortality Total			Neo-Natal (under 4 weeks of age)	
	Number regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popul- ation	Number regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popul- ation	Number regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	
1970	21	6.4	75	22.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1969	28	8.5	75	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1968	20	6.1	70	21.3	-	-	1	50.0	1	50.0	
1967	24	7.9	72	23.8	1	40.0	-	-	-	-	
1966	27	8.9	79	26.2	1	35.7	-	-	-	-	
1965	27	9.0	82	23.9	1	35.7	-	-	-	-	
Average 5 years 1965-69	-	8.1	-	23.6	-	22.3	-	10.0	-	10.0	

Adjusted live birth rate 1970 (comparability factor 2.36) = 15.1 per 1,000. Birth rate England & Wales 1970 = 16.0 per 1,000.

Adjusted death rate 1970 (comparability factor 0.44) = 10.0 per 1,000. Death rate England & Wales 1970 = 11.7 per 1,000.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:-

J.L.WILD. M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Other Appointments Held:-

Medical Officer of Health -
Dalton-in-Furness Urban District
Council, Ulverston Urban District
Council, North Lonsdale Rural
District Council.

Divisional Medical Officer -
Health Division No. 1 -
Lancashire County Council.

Public Health Inspector:-

J.D.SYME, O.B.E., Certificate P.H.I.,
Certificate for Inspection of
Meat and Other Foods, F.R.S.H.,
F.A.P.H.I.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY

The domestic water supply for the Grange Urban District is supplied by the Furness Water Board.

The gathering grounds are uncultivated moorland which are grazed by sheep and are situated at Chapel House Plantation in the Parish of Staveley in the North Lonsdale Rural District, supplying the reservoir at Simpson Ground, and a further area at Newton-in-Cartmel where two smaller reservoirs and treatment works are situated.

The total capacity of the reservoirs is 72 million gallons. Water is piped from Simpson Ground reservoir and can be fed either into the reservoirs at Newton or directly to the filtration plant.

The treatment plant consists of eight pressure filters with the necessary chemical tanks etc. Chemicals which are added to assist filtration are Sulphate of Alumina and Sodium Carbonate. After filtration lime is added, the water is chlorinated and passes to covered storage tanks having a capacity of 140,000 gallons, thence to the trunk mains for distribution.

There are three service reservoirs in Grange, at Windermere Road, (150,000 gallons), Hampsfell (200,000 gallons) and Wartbarrow (200,000 gallons) which serve as reservoirs in case of interruption in trunk mains and also for equalising demand in the mains.

There are no private water supplies in the area and all houses have a piped water supply.

The water was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Urban District is sewered in the main on a combined system although some of the houses have rainwater drains leading to soakaways within their own curtilage.

Disposal is by settlement tanks and screening followed by discharge into the tidal estuary.

Most of the district is sewered, apart from isolated areas which are dependent on septic tanks. These areas are briefly, the higher parts of Grange Fell, the Slack area of Windermere Road, Lyndene Estate, a number of farms and Holme Island.

Sewage from the lower end of Grange adjacent to the railway station is collected in a well situated in the Ornamental Gardens where dual pumps are installed to lift the sewage into the main outfall sewer. This Sewer runs the full length of the Promenade from the station to the main outfall tanks, where sewage is screened and discharged into the estuary. The high parts of the town (excluding the Kents Bank and Cart Lane area) discharge into the tributary sewers which ultimately join the main sewer on the Promenade.

In the Kents Bank area the main outfall sewer passes under the railway adjacent to Kents Bank Station and then along the seaward side of the railway embankment to a settling tank (situated at Kirkhead End), the outfall from which discharges into the estuary.

The Cart Lane area drains into a settlement tank and then discharges via a tidal door into the estuary.

The sewage disposal arrangements fall far short of modern requirements and in 1968 a consultant engineer was engaged to advise on the best method of bringing them up to standard. He produced three possible schemes, of which your Council considered the best would be a joint scheme with the North Lonsdale Rural District Council. This would serve the Urban District and the adjacent parts of the Rural District and a modern treatment works would be provided which would produce an effluent acceptable for discharge into the estuary. Meetings between representatives of the two Councils were held and the scheme was agreed in principle, and is now in the "design" stage.

All the houses in the Urban District are provided with fresh water closets.

During the year, 32 new properties were connected to the main sewerage system, and 2 new properties to septic tanks.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

All the houses in the district have moveable dustbins which are renewable by the owners or the occupiers of the property. A weekly collection cycle is usually maintained, although difficulties arise when any of the staff are absent due to holidays or sickness.

The whole of the refuse is dealt with at the Council's incinerator, and non-combustible materials, screenings etc. are tipped adjacent to the incinerator.

HOUSING

The standard of housing in Grange is good, slum clearance being unnecessary. The older houses are, in the main, stone structures, whilst the more modern type are of brick and/or stone. Many of the older houses have been converted into flats and in the Grange Fell area, where there is a large proportion of smaller and older dwellings, the properties are in a reasonable state of repair, the majority being owner-occupied and many having had improvements carried out to provide modern facilities. There are no narrow back streets causing overshadowing and lack of air space.

No conditions of overcrowding were discovered during the year.

1. Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats and Maisonettes</u>
(1) By the Local Authority	-	-
(2) By other Local Authorities	-	-
(3) By other bodies or persons	32	2

2. Total No. of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year:- 125

3. Inspections of dwellings during the year:-

(1) (a) Total No. of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	4
(c) No. of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	Nil
(2) Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which	
(a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time)	Nil
(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made	Nil

4. Houses Demolished during the year:- Nil

5. Unfit Houses Closed:-

Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 Nil

6. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:- Nil

7. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):- Nil

8. Houses in Clearance Areas Purchased by Agreement:- Nil

9. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and Housing Act, 1969 - Improvement Grants, etc.:- Nil

10. <u>House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961, 1964 and 1969 - Standard Grants:-</u>	<u>No. of dwellings or other buildings affected</u>	
	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Others</u>
Action during year:		
(1) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to (a) full standard	6	4
(b) reduced standard	-	-
(2) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to (a) full standard	2	2
(b) reduced standard	-	-
(3) Work completed	-	-

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES.

One site licence was in operation under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and the Control of Development Act, 1960. The total number of caravans concerned in the licencing was 70 and all licences were for use of the site between March and October. No caravans were permanently occupied and the conditions imposed by the Council were based on the Model Standard issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in respect of holiday caravan sites.

Routine visits were made to the site which was well maintained and discussions were held with owners and occupiers. Checks were made on caravans stored on private property.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops, warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
(1) No. of registered premises at end of year	13	49	-	18	-
(2) No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year	13	49	-	18	-
(3) No. of exemptions current at end of year:-					
Space (S.5(2))	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Washing facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-
(4) No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises					93
(5) No. of prosecutions during year					Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MEAT INSPECTION

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district. All animals slaughtered were inspected post-mortem.

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	141	-	-	575	64
Number inspected	141	-	-	575	64
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	18	-	-	11	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	12.7%	-	-	1.9%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> - No. affected	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> - No. affected	-	-	-	-	-

MILK SUPPLY

1. Samples for Biological Examination

	Total No. of samples submitted	Results		
		Positive	Negative	No result
Results:-	3			
(a) Tuberculosis		-	-	-
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test		Nil	3	-
(c) Brucellosis - Culture Test		-	-	-
(d) Brucellosis - Biological Test		-	-	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1970 is given in the table below, together with the numbers notified in the preceding 5 years.

Disease	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Measles	2	5	45	6	1	25
Whooping cough	-	-	1	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	3	-	1
TOTALS	3	5	46	9	1	27

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no cases of tuberculosis notified, and no deaths occurred from this disease.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council administer their duties under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, with the use of one part-time rodent operator who although a full-time employee, only spends part of his time on rodent control.

159 inspections of non-agricultural properties were carried out and 117 were found to require treatment for either rat or mouse infestation.

- Test baiting of the sewers was carried out. All the manholes on the system were checked, but no "takes" were recorded.

SCHOOLS

There are 3 schools within the district. All have a satisfactory mains water supply and sanitary accommodation, and are provided with dustbins. 2 are drained to the public sewer, and one is to Private Treatment Works.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

The Council own an open-air bathing pool situated on the Promenade and having a capacity of 450,000 gallons. The pool is open for use from May to September and in addition to general public use is used by the schools in neighbouring areas for swimming instruction.

At suitable tides, sea water is drawn off into settling tanks and thence via the filters to the pool. When the pool is full, the tanks are used as balancing tanks throughout the season.

During use, the water is continuously filtered and chlorinated, the "turn-over" period being 7½ hours.

The plant consists of two nine feet diameter horizontal pressure filters complete with chemical tanks, aerator, circulating pump etc. and chlorinator. Sulphate of Alumina and Sodium Carbonate are added to the water to assist filtration.

During the season, water samples taken for bacteriological examination have been classified as highly satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades operating in Grange.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-1951

No action was taken under the above Acts during the year.

In conclusion, I thank the Members of the Health Committee and the Officers of the Grange-over-Sands Urban District Council for their courtesy and help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J.L.WILD.

Medical Officer of Health.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1970 for the Grange-over-
Sands Urban District in the County of Lancashire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act.

1 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

<u>Premises</u>	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	-	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	14	14	Nil	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	Nil	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	14	Nil	Nil

2 - Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	<u>Referred</u>	
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-

No prosecutions were instituted.

Part VIII of the Act.Particulars under Sections 133 and 134

No. of outworkers in August list	Nil
No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	Nil



